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V. — *Some Forms of Complemental Statements in Livy.*

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THERE is frequently, in one member of a sentence, a structural anticipation of what is to follow. In such instances the parts are usually coördinate, the second being purely additive and presenting a like phase of the same object or action, as in passages containing *modo . . . modo, ut . . . ita*. In a smaller number the second is subordinate to the preceding, and with it forms a grammatical whole. Of this kind are causal clauses introduced by *quia* or *quod* with preceding *eo*; concessive clauses with *cum*, *quamquam* and *etsi* followed by *tamen*; and result clauses with *ut* after *adeo*, *ita*, *tantum*, or a similar particle. Though not grammatically parallel, the coördinate and the subordinate are alike in this that the parts are complemental, each is stated with reference to the other, and the two may be considered as a grammatical unit.

Exact formalism, however, in the use of introductory particles is not always regarded, and at times one is omitted. This is not uncommon with many of the complemental forms, and sometimes results from a reversal of the usual order of the parts, as in 21, 54, 3 *sed uti numero etiam, non animis modo valeatis*. Omission where the normal arrangement is retained, can be sufficiently illustrated by a few examples of *primum* and *deinde* or an equivalent: 21, 5, 2 *ne se quoque, ut patrem Hamilcarem, deinde Hasdrubalem, cunctantem casus aliquis opprimeret*; 1, 7, 3 *Palatium primum . . . munii . . .*; 45, 1, 2 *murmur . . . pervasit . . . , dein fremitus increvit, postremo clamor plaususque . . . est exortus*. In some similar passages the omission is due to the general organization of the sentence, the introduction of a kindred subordinate clause rendering the second temporal particle unnecessary, as in 44, 12, 1 *hostes primum admiratio cepit . . . postquam patere urbem accepere . . . erumpunt*.

The grammatical structure in the two parts is not always the same, but is frequently varied to suit the expression of different phases of thought, *e.g.*, 6, 15, 6 quod nisi facis, sive ut et ipse in parte praedae sis, sive quia vanum indicium est, in vincla te duci iubebo; and 3, 33, 5 simul ut pro legatione tam longinqua praemio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova iura usui fore credebant.

There may also be a variation in the second member from the usual form of statement, and the expected particle is not employed, *e.g.*, *neque (nec)* . . . *et* may take the place of *neque (nec)* . . . *neque (nec)*, as in 4, 16, 5 *neque* tulerant de honoribus Minuci legem, et criminari nunc Minucium nunc Servilium . . . non destiterant. The statement may also be continued by *-ve*, as in 25, 8, 8 sanxerunt . . . omnia habituros *neque* ullum vectigal Poeno pensuros praesidiumve invitos recepturos.

A close connection has been established by long association between the antithetic components of many pairs of words indicating physical completeness. As illustrations of such pairs may be mentioned *ultra citroque*, *hinc atque illinc*, and a few others which in themselves show a change in Roman political or military conditions. *Domi forisque* and *domi militiaeque* are found chiefly in the first decade, while the hundred occurrences of *terra marique* or similar combinations of the words are chiefly in the later books.

The Weissenborn-Müller edition has been used in the preparation of this article, and for other texts the figures here given must be taken with an allowance for the editorial equation. Whether Livy wrote *deinde* or *dein* in certain passages, and what was the original position of some words which have fallen from the Mss. cannot now be determined, and the determination would be of little moment so far as this discussion is concerned, since the passages in which there are variant readings are but a very small part of the entire number.

COPULATIVE, DISJUNCTIVE, AND ADVERSATIVE.

Passages in which there are affirmative particles *aut* . . . *aut*, *vel* . . . *vel*, or *sive (seu)* . . . *sive (seu)* are far less

numerous than those containing *neque* (*nec*) . . . *neque* (*nec*). In the use of the last two, consonantal succession is not carefully observed, and there are variations in the use of the particles where the consonantal ending is used before vowels, and the vowel before consonants. The strict observance of a fixed rule could not be easily carried out with two or more words, though it is quite carefully observed in the case of *neu* and *neve*, which usually occur singly.

Aut . . . *aut*. — Fügner, *Liv. Lex.* pp. 1436 seqq., gives 493 occurrences of *aut* . . . *aut*, 14 of which have *aut* three times. Similar to these are a few instances where *-ve* is used in connection with *aut*: 5, 54, 1 Fidenas inde aut Gabios aliamve quam urbem; 25, 36, 5 nec terra caespiti faciendo aut ducendae fossae aliive ulli operi apta. In reverse order, 1, 29, 2 effractis portis stratisve ariete muris aut arce vi capta; 25, 1, 12; 28, 14, 3; 34, 1, 3; 34, 35, 4; 43, 16, 2; 45, 25, 2 qui consules praetoresve aut legati.

Vel . . . *vel*. — Compared with *aut* . . . *aut*, *vel* . . . *vel* (63) is not of frequent occurrence. Its use with individual words is of no special moment, though the repetition is noticeable 9, 19, 1 vel numero vel militum genere vel multitudine auxiliorum; 25, 31, 6; 36, 10, 3; 42, 23, 6 ut vel ex aequo . . . disceptarent, vel permetterent . . . vel ad extremum . . . statuerent.

Sive (*seu*) . . . *sive* (*seu*) 127. — *Sive* . . . *sive* occurs less frequently than *seu* . . . *seu*, though in some passages *sive*, *seu* are used together: 7, 18, 2 sive duorum consulum auspicio bellum ibi gestum est . . . seu per idem tempus; 10, 14, 9 sive quia . . . seu quia; see also 39, 51, 2 and 3 seu quia . . . seu quia widely separated. 9, 26, 7 sive is timor seu conscientiae vis; 26, 42, 10 seu fiduciam . . . ostentans, sive ut; 35, 21, 6 sive imbribus seu motu terrae; 45, 8, 5 sive errore humano seu casu seu necessitate. Only in a part of these does *sive* instead of *seu* seem due to the following vowel. In 26 instances of *sive* . . . *sive*, nine have both the following words beginning with a vowel, ten have one, and in seven, both begin with consonants. In a few passages *seu* occurs more than twice: 27, 16, 6; 38, 38, 7 servos seu fugi-

tivos, seu bello captos seu quis liber captus aut transfuga erit ; and especially 21, 7, 3 ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudinis incremento seu disciplinae sanctitate.

There is a different construction in the two members 1, 11, 7 seu ut . . . seu causa ; 3, 26, 9 seu fossam fodiens palae in-nixus, seu cum araret ; 6, 15, 6 sive ut . . . sive quia ; and 30, 3, 1 seu quia . . . seu ut ; 8, 30, 8 seu votum id deorum cuiquam fuit, seu credere libet Fabio auctori eo factum ne . . . caperet, where *si* is omitted after the second *seu* ; 26, 42, 10.

Neque (nec) . . . *neque (nec)* 648. — *Neque* and *nec* are used without distinction, and interchange is frequent : 9, 9, 14 sed neque vos tulissetis, nec nos spondissemus, nec fas fuit ; 25, 36, 10 ceterum neque transilire nec moliri onera obiecta nec caedere stipatas clitellas . . . facile erat ; 26, 45, 2 sed neque viri nec tela nec quicquam aliud aeque quam moenia ipsa sese defendebant ; 8, 23, 15 nam neque facile fuisse id vitium nosci . . . neque ab consule . . . scriptum esse nec quemquam mortalium extare . . . neque augures divinare Romae sedentes potuisse. In the last the choice of *neque* or *nec* may have been influenced by the vowel at the beginning of following words. A succession of negatives is not unusual, though all may not be coördinate, *e.g.*, 25, 33, 8 Scipio postquam socii nec precibus nec vi retineri poterant, nec se aut parem sine illis hosti esse aut fratri rursus coniungi vidit posse, nec ullum aliud salutare consilium in promptu esse ; 34, 38, 7 ita obtorpuisset, ut nec dicere . . . nec audire posset, nec inops modo consilii sed vix mentis compos esset. *Nec* . . . *nec* followed by *ne* . . . *quidem* is found 27, 18, 9 nec tumulos nec arcem ne mare quidem armis obstitisse suis ; and is also used as a continuative of *non*, *e.g.*, 9, 14, 10 non haec furculas nec Caudium nec saltus invios esse . . . memorantes ; 26, 13, 15 non videbo . . . neque . . . trahar . . . nec dirui . . . videbo, nec rapi.

Qua . . . *qua*. — Livy occasionally has *qua* . . . *qua* with a purely local meaning, as in 25, 3, 6 item P. Lentulo qua vetus provincia in Sicilia esset, M. Marcello Syracusae et qua Hieronis regnum fuisset ; and 30, 4, 2 qua Poeni, qua Numidae

haberent. In the first decade, the words are used as the equivalent of *partim . . . partim*, or *et . . . et*: 2, 35, 4 *usque sunt qua suis quisque, qua totius ordinis viribus*; 2, 45, 3 *qua consules ipsos qua exercitum increpando*; 2, 45, 4 *qua falsa qua vera iacere*; 2, 45, 16 *qua plebis, qua patrum eximia virtus fuit*; 3, 11, 6 *qua nobilitate gentis qua corporis magnitudine et viribus*; 9, 3, 4 *qua cibi, qua quietis immemor*; 9, 8, 3 *reum qua infelicis belli, qua ignominiosae pacis*; 9, 41, 16 *qua in Tuscis, qua in Samnio*; 10, 38, 1 *consul insignis qua paterna gloria, qua sua*.

Partim . . . partim (78). — Livy freely uses *pars . . . pars*, and now and then changes to *pars . . . quidam*, as in 21, 5, 15; and 37, 20, 5. However, *partim . . . partim* is the ordinary form of partitive correlation, though it is slightly varied 44, 28, 14 *pars (?) . . . partim*; and equivalents are admitted 23, 1, 6 *Numidas partim in insidiis . . . disposuit, alios . . . obequitare portis iussit*; and 42, 53, 1 *simul indignantium minitantiumque, partim iubentium bonum animum habere regem*. The words are used most freely with the ablative, as in 23, 14, 5 *cum . . . animos partim spe, partim metu nequiquam temptasset*; 21, 60, 3 *p. renovandis societatibus, p. novis instituendis*; or with the ablative absolute 7, 4, 2 *p. virgis caesis, qui ad nomina non respondissent p. in vincula ductis*; 27, 14, 7 *p. occulcatis, p. dissipatis terrore qui circa erant*. At times there is not strict case parallelism, *e.g.*, 31, 3, 5 and 40, 39, 8 *p. ipse, p. per legatos*; 36, 24, 4 and 6 *p. per . . . p. abl.*; 35, 51, 6 *p. ex suis, p. Aetolos*.

Simul . . . simul (61). — The complete equivalence of *simul . . . simul* to *et . . . et* is shown by its use with parts of speech into which the time element does not enter, *e.g.*, 33, 21, 2 *iis s. prudenter, s. magnifice utendo*; 3, 68, 6 *gloriaeque, s. publicae, s. privatae*; 5, 10, 3 *et Romae s. dilectu, s. tributo conferendo laboratum est*. Its equivalence is also felt with verbs, *e.g.*, 33, 19, 11 *s. . . . temptaturus urbes . . . s. Philippum . . . exercitu navibusque adiuturus*. In 29, 35, 7 the Mss. have *simul et . . . simul et*, and the second *simul* has been bracketed. In 42, 48, 10 the logical order of the words is not observed, *ibi stetit classis, s. op-*

periens ut terrestres copiae traicerentur, s. ut onerariae . . . consequerentur. The words are followed by a variety of constructions, and, as is the case with other correlatives, the two members are not always parallel in form, *e.g.*, 9, 46, 14 s. concordiae causa, s. ne . . . essent; 27, 3, 2 s. ut . . . s. metuens ne; 27, 40, 1 s. recordantium, s. cum illa angeret cura; and 31, 47, 6 s. quod . . . s. Gallico triumpho imminens.

Cum . . . tum (160). — *Cum . . . tum* occurs most frequently with pairs of contrasted nouns, *e.g.*, 1, 8, 2 cum cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis fecit. The occurrences with adjectives and verbs are about the same in number: 1, 21, 6 cum valida tum temperata . . . erat civitas; 1, 57, 1 cum ipse ditari . . . tum praeda delenire popularium animos studebat. *Cum saepe alias, tum*, as in 10, 26, 13; 25, 20, 7 and 27, 49, 3, is the most common expression with adverbs. As with other forms of correlation the words are found with clauses of different kinds, and grammatical parallelism is not always observed, *e.g.*, 1, 47, 7 cum de se ingentia pollicendo, tum regis criminibus locis crescere; 6, 1, 2 cum vetustate nimia obscuras . . . tum quod; 27, 17, 5 cum a spe . . . tum quod; 29, 26, 4 cum quod . . . tum . . . effecerant; 6, 38, 10; and 6, 42, 8 cum, tum quod; 25, 37, 7 cum impigre, tum haudquaquam abiecto animo exequabantur; 40, 46, 14 cum alia, tum bis . . . deiectum; 42, 52, 12 commeatum illis cum procul, tum omnibus sub casibus maritimis fore.

Tum is frequently strengthened by another particle, as in some of those cited, but *etiam* is generally used, *e.g.*, 6, 34, 5; 7, 32, 10; 25, 8, 1; 26, 38, 4 cum incepto, tum etiam exitu fuit; 27, 39, 7; 29, 1, 13; 36, 26, 3; 36, 43, 6, and also with *etiam* separated from *tum* 27, 49, 6 cum omnis generis, tum auri etiam argentique.

The formula is practically equivalent to *non modo . . . sed etiam*, but is purely affirmative. Both formulae occur in one sentence 9, 10, 1 movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor nec ceteros solum sed tribunos etiam plebei; and perhaps 35, 34, 4 Aetoli consilium cum rei, *tum* spei quoque non

audacis modo sed impudentis etiam ceperunt. Though here used interchangeably, the latter is generally chosen, and admits of a much more extended rhetorical handling.

Non modo . . . sed etiam, and Equivalents (688).—The complete formula consists of two members, the first made up of a negative with a restrictive particle—*modo, solum* or *tantum*—the second of an adversative term—*sed* or *verum*—with an additive particle—*et, etiam, quoque, or ne . . . quidem*. The force is strongly contrasted with that of restrictive statements such as 45, 38, 3 *si triumphum imperatoris tantum et non militum quoque et universi populi Romani esse decus censetis*. The negative is usually *non*, but Livy has *neque* or *nec* in about one-fifth of the examples, while *ne* does duty 6, 4, 12 *eodem anno, ne privatis tantum operibus cresceret urbs, Capitolium quoque saxo quadrato substructum est*. When *ne . . . quidem* is used in the second member, two negatives are admissible in the first, if the two members have a common predicate, though this rule is not observed by Livy 4, 3, 10 *non modo non patricium sed ne civem quidem*. The second negative is regularly admitted in such sentences as 5, 38, 6 *non modo non temptato certamine sed ne clamore quidem reddito*; and 35, 46, 13 *non modo non recipere moenibus, sed ne societatem quidem ullam pacisci*.

In the first member there are three variations from the normal form,—the use of *unus*; of *solus* instead of *solum*; and of the strengthened form *tantummodo*. *Unus* occurs 2, 12, 10 *nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi, longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus*; 45, 38, 4 *triumphum . . . non unius in hoc Pauli; multi etiam*. *Solus* is relatively quite common in Cicero, in poetry, and in commentaries on the works of poets, but in Livy there are but few instances: 9, 27, 11 *non Poetelius solus sed Sulpicius etiam*; 26, 12, 11 *non Capuam solam . . . sed se quoque*; 39, 6, 6 *neque ea sola infamiae erant . . . sed ea etiam magis*. *Tantummodo* occurs in three passages 9, 37, 2; 21, 32, 4; 33, 33, 4.

In the second member there are three distinct variations,—the omission of the adversative particle; of the additive particle; of the entire member. The omission of the adversative

particle is at times the result of the inversion of the usual order of the members : 21, 54, 3 ; 3, 7, 4 pudore etiam, non misericordia solum ; 5, 48, 6 postremo spe quoque iam non solum cibo deficiente ; 7, 40, 7 patribus quoque ferox esse, non solum plebi ; 9, 38, 12 qui sua quoque eum, non publica solum auctoritate moverent ; also 24, 13, 7 ; 27, 15, 6 ; 28, 43, 9 ; 42, 11, 7 ; 45, 39, 10 ; and 24, 3, 6 divitiis etiam, non tantum sanctitate. Following in regular order *quoque* is found only 6, 4, 12, unless we count 40, 14, 5 ne ego me solus nimia simplicitate tuear, ipse quoque . . . frater. *Ne . . . quidem* precedes in 25, 15, 2 ne Tarentum quidem, non modo arcem. The use of *sed* alone is so common that it may perhaps be considered as one of the regular ways of expressing the second member of the formula which was well established, and the adversative particle did service for the fuller form of statement. Defective formulae with only the first member given are avoided by many writers ; are characteristic of some others, *e.g.*, Seneca and Pliny the Elder ; and are fairly common in Cicero and Livy. As with *etiam* and *quoque* the omission of the second member may be due to an inversion of the usual order : 5, 12, 11 ipsa plebes mirabatur se tantam rem obtinuisse, non is modo ; 5, 48, 2 cineremque non pulverem modo ferente ; 7, 18, 3 fidei iam suae, non solum virtutis ; 28, 40, 13 ; 40, 56, 4 ; 31, 43, 4 incepto forti, non prospero solum eventu ; 28, 42, 15 ; 37, 7, 2 si dare vere pacem, non tantum ostendere. In the passages where the negative member precedes, the connection between the two parts is not always clear : 10, 14, 18 non vero tantum metu terruere Samnitium animos. nam et Fabius Decium collegam adpropinquare exclamit, the contrasted term *sed vano etiam* is to be understood from the second statement. See also 39, 40, 7 ; and 41, 22, 7.

In the members, the parts are rarely separated by more than two words, counting as one a preposition with dependent noun, or an abbreviated praenomen. The former is very common, but the latter is found in but few passages : 39, 41, 4 non M. Porcium modo censorem fecerunt, sed collegam ei C. Valerium Flaccum adiecerunt ; 45, 38, 11 non M'. Curius

tantum nec P. Cornelius, sed Romani triumpharunt ; 28, 9, 2 patres non M. Livium tantum redire ad urbem sed conlegam quoque eius C. Claudium iusserunt. In a few instances, however, where the preposition is within and the dependent noun is outside the formula, the preposition has been counted as a distinct word : 21, 42, 4 non inter eiusdem modo condicionis homines erat, sed etiam inter spectantes vulgo ; 32, 17, 9 ; 34, 4, 1 nec de privatorum modo, sed etiam magistratum sumptibus audistis ; 38, 6, 8 non ab eius solum noctis incepto recessere, sed in reliquum quoque tempus ; 42, 19, 5. These, however, might be considered as enclitic, as in one member of 31, 37, 5 non in praesentis modo certaminis gloriam, sed in summam etiam belli profectum foret. In the first member the negative is separated from the restrictive term in five-sixths of the instances ; in the second member, the adversative is separated from the additive in three-fifths, but it is only with *sed etiam* that there can be a selection, and with these words there is separation in only five-elevenths of the instances. Where there is more than one word included, one is frequently a postpositive which may be placed after the first member, as in 22, 40, 8 non solum enim nihil ex raptis . . . superabat, sed ne unde raperet quiden ; 22, 60, 17 non modo enim sequi . . . sed obsistere.

In the first member, the terms are separated by one word in about three-fourths of the examples, and in about one-twelfth by two or more ; and exclusive of those passages in which a postpositive word is included, the number is much smaller. The few examples of separation by more than two words will be quoted : 2, 19, 5 non enim duces ad regendum modo . . . sed ; 26, 38, 4 neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed ceterorum etiam ; 44, 22, 9 nec, quid faciendum sit, modo statuunt, sed. . . . Counting the preposition as one, four words intervene 32, 17, 9 id consul aegre passus nec eam ignominiam ad unius modo oppugnandae moram urbis, sed ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus. The usage with *solum* and *tantum* is the same : 10, 45, 2 nec populo Romano magna solum, sed per

opportuna ea victoria fuit ; 38, 17, 8 non legionibus legiones eorum solum experti sumus, sed ; 38, 56, 5 nec inter scriptores rerum discrepat solum, sed orationes etiam ; 39, 15, 13 non misereat vos eorum solum, sed etiam pudeat ; 40, 10, 8 neque hercule istum mihi tantum fratri maiori, sed prope est ut tibi quoque ipsi, regi et patri, praeferant.

In the second member, separation of parts by more than two words is not at all common. *Etiam* is so separated 21, 54, 3 sed uti numero etiam, non animis modo valeatis ; 31, 11, 8 non patrium modo recuperasset regnum, sed parte florentissima Syphacis finium adiecta etiam auxisset. In the latter, *sed* and *etiam* are separated by a long ablative absolute, though *etiam* is omitted in the parallel passage 37, 53, 22 non in patrium solum regnum restituitis, sed adiecta opulentissima parte Syphacis regni praepotentem inter Africae reges fecistis. More than two words are placed between *sed* and *quoque* 40, 10, 8 and 32, 40, 11 non aurum modo iis, sed postremo vestem quoque. More than one word is inserted between *ne* and *quidem* 22, 40, 8 and 37, 53, 2 ut non solum nihil quod contra me sit, sed ne quod ad ipsos quidem proprie pertineat, petere videantur.

The following table gives the number for the different combinations, though absolute exactness is impossible owing to breaks in the Mss. or variations in texts, *e.g.*, 23, 8, 9 non venia solum peccati . . . sed . . . ; 44, 13, 7 nocte moenia . . . modo sed agros etiam ; and 45, 39, 9 non tantum eum (?) sed deos etiam suo honori fraudaturi? The first we have placed under *sed*, the second under *non* I *modo*, and the last under *non* I *tantum* as *non tantum sed* I *etiam* is not elsewhere used by Livy. In 7, 32, 12 non factionibus modo, the *modo* has probably come in from the preceding statement, though in 28, 40, 5 senatum ludibrio habet, non senatorem modo, there may possibly be an example of an incomplete formula as in other passages. There are different arrangements of the words of the formula in 27, 39, 13 ; 28, 26, 7 ; 29, 32, 3 ; 30, 25, 10 ; and 42, 45, 3. In 39, 15, 6 both *modo* and *solum* are given : non fama modo (or solum) accepisse vos sed crepitibus etiam . . . certum habeo.

	Sed.	Sed Et.	Sed Etiam.	Sed i Etiam.	Sed . . . Etiam.	Sed i Quoque.	Sed . . . Quoque.	Sed Ne i Quidem.	Sed Ne 2 Quidem.	Etiam.	Quoque.	Defective.	Total.
Non Modo	10	..	5	4	..	1	..	36	4	..	..	..	60
Non i Modo	101	1	76	62	2	28	1	10	..	..	1	3	285
Non . . . Modo . . .	13	..	3	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Non Solum	15	..	16	11	..	3	..	1	2	..	4	3	55
Non i Solum	39	..	43	31	2	9	..	4	..	1	2	1	132
Non . . . Solum . . .	4	..	7	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	17
Non Tantum	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
Non i Tantum	35	..	19	20	1	11	..	..	..	..	2	3	91
Non . . . Tantum . .	9	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total	227	1	174	140	5	58	2	52	6	2	9	12	688

In the first member the occurrences for *modo*, *solum*, and *tantum* — 370, 204, and 114 — show a decided preference for the first. Cicero also prefers *modo*, but in the second member, in contrast with Cicero, Livy does not have *verum etiam*, while *sed* without *etiam* is used much more freely as is *sed . . . etiam* which in Cicero occurs less frequently than *sed etiam*. Of the different combinations the most noticeable is *non modo, sed ne . . . quidem*, the second member of which is not freely used in other combinations.

TEMPORAL.

The temporal complements are of two kinds, expressing (1) virtual simultaneity, and (2) successive actions. For a general discussion of the first see the article *Was Heisst Bald . . . Bald?* in the Archiv Vol. 2, 233 seqq. The second is a frequent form of correlation expressed by *primum . . . deinde* and equivalents.

1. *Modo . . . modo*; *Nunc . . . nunc*.—*Nunc . . . nunc*, which was apparently introduced into prose by Livy, is used much more than *modo . . . modo* — 98 to 18. The two forms occur in the same sentence 4, 43, 8, but in different connections, while *nunc . . . modo* is found only 8, 32, 9 *nunc quereretur eundem accusatorem capitis sui ac iudicem esse, modo vitam sibi eripi . . . vociferaretur*. The second *nunc* is reinforced

by *etiam* 8, 5, 3; 24, 23, 10; 32, 5, 3. *Nunc . . . nunc . . . nunc* is found 24, 23, 10; 26, 51, 8; 30, 42, 14; 34, 32, 2 quia nos bella nunc Punica, nunc Gallica, nunc alia ex aliis occupaverant; and 35, 49, 11 nunc mendicantem . . . nunc quærentem . . . nunc stantem et mox . . . redeuntem, where *mox* takes the place of *nunc* in the last member. Like other correlatives, *nunc . . . nunc* is used with different parts of speech and different constructions, and is noticeable with gerund forms: 7, 32, 3 promptus nunc ad ferenda nunc ad accersenda adversus se auxilia; 25, 36, 1 nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen; 26, 21, 17; 26, 31, 7; 26, 35, 5; 26, 35, 8; 27, 49, 3; 34, 22, 8 nam et Romanorum amicitiam nunc Carthaginiensis hostis eorum iuvando, nunc hic sociis nostris oppugnandis violaverat; 34, 40, 1; 36, 37, 6; 40, 54, 8. *Saepe . . . saepe* is used in connection with *nunc . . . nunc* 23, 15, 3 s. vi s. sollicitandis nequiquam n. plebe n. principibus. Cf. 34, 4, 1.

Iam . . . iam (23).—Livy uses *iam . . . iam* to express antecedent simultaneity, most generally with nouns, but occasionally with a clause as in 5, 49, 5 iam verterat fortuna, iam deorum opes humanaque consilia rem Romanam adiuvabant; and 44, 24, 5 iam Prusiam Eumeni honore praeferri, iam Antiochum victorem praemio belli, Aegypto arceri. Other instances similar to these but with *iam . . . iam . . . iam* are 6, 15, 8; 7, 39, 5; 8, 38, 12; 30, 30, 10; 30, 34, 13; 34, 6, 11; 34, 26, 11 iam ab Leucade L. Quinctius . . . venerat, iam Rhodiae . . . naves, iam Eumenes rex circa Cycladas insulas erat.

Tum . . . tum.—These words usually represent successive points of time in the enumeration of particulars as in 23, 23, 6 *primos . . . tum . . . tum . . .* They correspond to *nunc . . . nunc* in 8, 39, 4 tum appellare, tum adhortari milites; and perhaps 4, 33, 3 tum dictator magistro equitum equitibusque, tum ex montibus Quinctio accito proelium ciens ipse, in which *tum . . . tum* may be taken with the parts of the ablative absolute, or the first with the statement as a whole, and the second with the latter part of the ablative absolute.

Interdum . . . interdum.—This form of correlation occurs 36, 32, 3 *purgare* i. sese gentemque, i. de iure facti disserere.

2. In the passages containing *primum . . . deinde* or equivalents, *primo* (285) outnumbers *primum* (174). In one-tenth of the passages the adjective form is used instead of the adverbial, but with the same sequence, *e.g.*, 2, 10, 7 *cum* his primam periculi procellam . . . sustinuit; *deinde* eos . . . *cedere* in tutum coegit 9, 6, 1 *primi* consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus, tum *deinceps* singulae legiones. Thirty-five passages were noticed containing *prius*, *e.g.*, 28, 14, 2 a *Poen*o prius, *deinde* ab Romano; and with *prior*: 3, 2, 10 p. aliquanto constitit Romana acies; tandem et Aequi processere; 28, 14, 1 p. Hasdrubal . . . eduxit, *deinde* et Romani processere; 28, 17, 16 p. H., mox Scipio et Laelius egressi. However, with *prius* the point of view is slightly different from that in passages where *primum* is used.

In the second member, there is great variety in the form of statement, and all are not exactly equivalent. *Primo . . . nunc* occurs in Livy's own words 5, 55, 5; and in a speech 4, 2, 7. With *prius* in speeches *nunc* occurs five times contrasting past and present conditions: 5, 11, 8; 29, 24, 5; 36, 17, 8; 37, 54, 13; 40, 14, 7 p. inquisisse aut n. criminoſe argumentari. The order of events is most generally indicated by *deinde* (326), *dein* (90), *postremo* (57), and *inde* (51). Some of the latter may be taken as local, rather than temporal, *e.g.*, 22, 15, 10 Cales *primum*, inde . . . ad dictatorem perfugerunt; and 35, 31, 3 Athenas *primum*, inde Chalcidem, inde in Thessaliam iere. Similar to these is 35, 37, 6 Thebas *primum*, hinc Salganea processit. *Tum* is used 38 times, *post* or *postea* 24, and *mox* 13, once 29, 34, 12 as second of three, *primo . . . mox . . . postremo*. There is an occasional instance of another particle as *ad extremum* 22, 23, 5; and *deinceps*, the last of three, 44, 45, 5. Generally but two stages in the course of events are indicated (561), while in 53 passages more than two were observed, *e.g.*, 2, 39, 2 *primum . . . expulit . . . inde . . . ademit . . . inde . . . recepit*, tum *deinceps . . . cepit . . . postremum . . . ducit*; and four in

5, 39, 1 *primum* . . . *deinde* . . . *postremo* . . . *tum demum* ; and 23, 43, 2 *primum* . . . *dein* . . . *postremo* . . . *tum denique*, in which *tum denique* goes with *postremo*.

Principium is occasionally substituted for *primum*: 33, 7, 6 *principio* . . . *deinde* ; 30, 14, 4 *p.* . . . *postea* ; 44, 31, 13 *principium* . . . *postremo* ; and 22, 28, 10 *principio* . . . *deinde* . . . *postremo*. *Initium* is used the same way 2, 2, 3 i. a *Prisco factum* ; *regnasse dein* *Ser. Tullium* ; 22, 43, 3 *initio fremitus*, *deinde aperta vociferatio* ; 24, 47, 7 *initio orto* . . . *postremo*. Livy has *primum* . . . *deinde* and their equivalents with a great variety of clauses which are usually short so that the contrasted parts can be readily seen. However, the words are separated by four lines 26, 49, 7-9 ; by five 26, 48, 3-4 ; by more than six 5, 47, 7-9 ; 28, 24, 7-8 ; 30, 15, 11-13 ; and 31, 17, 7-8. In these the words are used with complete sentences, and illustrate elaborate periodic development.

Sometimes the introduction of a time clause after *primum*, causes the corresponding particle to be omitted ; but generally the statement is entirely regular, and the combinations are indicated in the following table :

		Deinde.	Dein.	Inde.	Postremo.	Post. Postea.	Tum.	Mox.	Nunc.	Tandem.	Scattering.	Total.
Primo	285	167	52	22	27	13	9	8	2	4	6	..
Primum	174	119	25	15	15	..	18	1	..	..	3	..
Primus	57	24	7	11	11	4	8	3	..	1	1	..
Prius	38	13	5	3	1	6	3	1	5	1	1	..
Principium	4	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Initium	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	561	326	90	51	57	24	38	13	7	6	11	623

LOCAL.

As has been mentioned, Livy freely makes use of pairs of adversative accompanists such as *terra marique*, *domi forisque*, but the number of contrasted local particles in successive clauses is much less than the temporal. There are many

combinations of *ubi* with other particles, and *ubicumque* . . . *ibi* occurs 6, 36, 12; and 39, 15, 12. *Inde* and *unde* are used less freely. Corresponding to the use of *nunc* . . . *nunc*, Livy introduces *hinc* . . . *hinc*, which he has 26 times, e.g., 1, 13, 2 *hinc patres hinc viros orantes*; and, with part of the contrasted statement supplied, 44, 35, 18 *spectantibus utrumque ex vallo castrorum hinc rege, hinc consule*. *Illinc* in one part is used less freely: 2, 11, 9 *dextra laevaue hinc a porta Collina illinc ab Naevia redditus clamor*; 2, 29, 9; 6, 33, 9; 10, 31, 6; 28, 14, 4; 34, 21, 5; 34, 43, 5; 40, 11, 3. The order is reversed only 25, 11, 17 *et illinc mari, hinc terra circumsedebimus arcem*; and 37, 8, 5 *illinc a Pergamo Eumenes, hinc a Phocaea Erythrisque Romani sollicitabant*. *Hinc atque illinc, hinc aut illinc, and huc atque illuc* are occasionally used to represent the changing direction of the activity of one party, and not of two, as in the other examples. See Fügner p. 218, 54 seqq. *Hic* and *illic* are also found in a few passages, as in 28, 41, 10 *Hannibale hic victo, illic Carthaginem expugna*; and in reverse order 28, 32, 9 *quippe illic et duces Carthaginiensem . . . hic latrones latronumque duces*.

Alibi . . . *alibi*.—Another innovation of Livy's is the repetition of *alibi*, which is used as is *hinc*, and also in literary references, in some passages occurring three times: 3, 28, 3 *a. pavorem, a. gaudium ingens fecit*; 8, 32, 12; 22, 48, 5; 31, 23, 4 *a. sopitis costodibus, a. nullo custodiente*. Referring to the sources of Livy, *alibi*, in every instance with *invenio*, is used only in the later decades: 26, 49, 1; 26, 49, 2 *capta a. decem milia capitum, a. supra quinque et viginti invenio*; 27, 1, 13; and three times 29, 25, 1; and 30, 16, 12.

Seorsum . . . *seorsum*.—This rare correlation (Lucr. 4, 496; 5, 448; Macrobius Sat. 7, 15, 19) occurs 4, 26, 4 *s. Aequi, s. Volsci castra communivere*.

Utrumque . . . *utrumque*.—30, 30, 20 *u. ferrum, u. corpora humana erunt*. *Istinc* . . . *istinc* indicating one position is used 7, 40, 10 *istinc signa canent, istinc clamor prius incipiet*.

COMPARATIVE.

The most numerous of the complementals are comparative statements showing the relation of two objects or actions, and the members are related to each other in various ways.

Preferential. — We have noticed 1950 passages in which a word indicating comparison is followed by *quam*. This number includes the occurrences of *alibi*, *aliud*, and *malle* with *quam*, but the larger number contain the comparative of an adjective or adverb. In addition to these there are also passages in which the place of *quam* is taken by *ac* or *atque*. Yet there is generally a selective preference. *Aliud quam* in connection with a negative occurs 120 times, and three or four times without; *aliud ac* is found 25, 29, 10 *aliam suam ac perfugarum causam esse*. *Aliter quam* is used a dozen times; *aliter ac* 2, 24, 1 *longe aliter patres ac plebem adfecere*. In these, one object or action is preferred to another, and there is a simple statement of the fact. Generally nouns are contrasted, as in 21, 1, 3 *odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus*; and 21, 2, 5 *plura consilio quam vi gerens*. Actions are compared in the same way, *e.g.*, 1, 15, 3 *ut potius acie decernerent, quam inclusi de tectis moenibusque dimicarent*; 45, 10, 7 *auxit potius timorem civitati quam minuit*. However, *quam* is frequently followed by some form of clause in the subjunctive. This is occasionally a causal clause, as in 26, 2, 16 *nihil aliud peccaverint, quam quod imperatoris similes fuerint*; and 38, 41, 11 *nullam ob aliam causam, quam quod praedae minus . . . fuerat*. Conditional clauses occur with greater frequency, *e.g.*, 31, 29, 11 *relicta credulius habitanda, quam si deleta foret*; 33, 19, 7 *facilius cum singulis, quam si in unum ambo simul contulissent vires*; 33, 37, 7 *proelium celerius acriusque commissum, quam si . . . concurrissent*. *Ut* clauses are the most numerous, and are found with a large number of comparatives, but are most noticeable with *potius*. This particle is freely used in the comparisons of actions, *e.g.*, 5, 46, 6 *imperium finiret potius, quam . . . posceret*; and 10, 24, 15 *populus iubeat potius, quam patres gratificentur*. *Ut* is sometimes written,

as in 2, 34, 11 audeo dicere . . . potius cultores agrorum fore, quam ut armati . . . prohibeant; 4, 2, 8; 4, 12, 11; 6, 28, 8; 9, 14, 7 deceptos potius . . . quam ut videantur. But *ut* is more frequently omitted: 3, 21, 6; 4, 2, 10 dimicationem subituros fuisse potius, quam . . . paterentur; 5, 54, 3; 6, 15, 12; 7, 18, 6; 7, 40, 14; 9, 14, 16; 10, 35, 15; 21, 13, 9 haec patienda censeo potius, quam . . . sinatis: 22, 33, 10; 25, 37, 10; 32, 21, 13; 33, 13, 3.

Differential. — The use, with comparatives, of correlatives expressing the degree of difference is a common feature, *quo* and *eo* being the particles most freely employed, as in 27, 31, 6 quo minus conspectus, eo solutior erat. The reverse arrangement is less usual, *e.g.*, 23, 18, 11 eo inpensius, quo avidius; 29, 34, 8; 43, 4, 5 eo gratior . . . quo crudelius. There is an occasional instance in which *eo* does not precede: 2, 35, 6 benignius in dies colebant, quo maior ira in suos eminebat; 24, 32, 1 foediora etiam, quo maius; 30, 36, 9; 35, 12, 10; 36, 33, 3 infestiora etiam, quo iustius irati erant; 37, 12, 9 cautiora quo minus animi erat; 39, 40, 1; 44, 25, 3 magis, quo propior. Without *eo*, *quo* is also used in the first member: 2, 45, 9 quo minus consules velle credunt, crescit ardor pugnandi; 2, 50, 7 quo magis hostis se inferebat, cgebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere; 2, 51, 5; 22, 43, 5 *quo* longius . . . inpeditora; 23, 15, 14; 25, 38, 23 quo audacius erat, magis placebat; 25, 39, 8; 26, 20, 5; 31, 31, 17; 34, 34, 6 sed quo plures sumus, pluribus rebus egebimus. At times *hoc* is substituted for *eo*: 1, 23, 8 quo propior es Tuscis, hoc magis scis; cf. 31, 31, 17 quo propiores Macedoniae estis, melius nostis; 38, 26, 7 quo densiores erant, hoc plura . . . vulnera accipiebant; 38, 48, 1 quo longius Antiochus emotus esset, hoc impotentius in Asia Galli dominarentur. An equivalent of a comparative is used 40, 22, 6 vexati omnes, et ante alios rex ipse, quo gravior aetate erat.

Equational. — Considerable latitude in the form of expression is allowed when the members compared are balanced. After a few particles either *ac*, *atque*, or *quam* can be used, the former getting the comparative force from the association, and at times may be taken as either comparative or cop-

ulative, *e.g.*, 28, 41, 17 *aeque inpigro ac nobili*; 5, 6, 5 *iuxta hieme atque aestate*; 43, 7, 11 *hieme pariter atque aestate*. Notice also 9, 14, 11 *caedunt pariter resistentes fusosque, inermes atque armatos, servos liberos, pubes inpubes, homines iumentaque*; 29, 31, 3 *sociis pariter hostibusque*; and 31, 46, 14 *vigiliis diurnis pariter nocturnisque*. The equivalence of *iuxta* and *pariter* is shown by 28, 20, 6 *trucidant inermes iuxta atque armatos, feminas pariter ac viros*; and the two words are used with about the same frequency *pariter ac* 12 times, *iuxta atque* 8, *iuxta quam* 10, 6, 9 *iuxta eam rem aegre passi patres, quam cum consulatum vulgari viderent*. *Aeque ac* (19) outnumbers *aeque quam* which occurs four times, as in 39, 16, 9 *nihil aeque dissolvendae religionis esse, quam ubi non patrio sed externo ritu sacrificaretur*. No distinction is shown in the use of *perinde ac* and *perinde ac si* (11 : 13) as can be seen by 28, 38, 10 *perinde ac debellatum in Italia foret*, and 27, 51, 9 *perinde ac si debellatum foret*.

Ita and *sic* are the particles most freely employed in the second member, with *ut*, *sicut*, and *quemadmodum* in the first, though the opposite arrangement is not infrequent, as in 1, 25, 7 *ita ratus secuturos, ut quemque vulnere adfectum corpus sineret*; 1, 24, 8 *populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam*; and with the two members not parallel 6, 12, 11 *sic eques, sic pedes, ut praeceperat, pugnant*. The two members are frequently adversative, and the particles take the coloring of the members which they introduce. In this way *ut . . . ita* and its equivalents become practically equal to *quamquam . . . tamen*, *e.g.*, 21, 29, 4 *ut summae rerum prosperum eventum, ita haud sane incruentam . . . victoriam*; 28, 19, 1 *Hispaniae sicut . . . quietae erant, ita . . . apparebat*; 30, 26, 9 *et sicut dubites . . . sic nihil certius est*. The number of occurrences of *ut* and *sicut* in the different combinations is as follows:

	as . . . so	though . . . yet
<i>ut . . . ita</i> . . .	34 . . .	37
<i>sicut . . . ita</i> . . .	21 . . .	38
<i>ut . . . sic</i> . . .	15 . . .	11
<i>sicut . . . sic</i> . . .	5 . . .	4

Quemadmodum occurs with about the same frequency with *ita* and *sic* (19 : 15), but *ita* precedes more frequently than does *sic* (4 : 1), as in 9, 5, 3 eum *ita* Iuppiter feriat, quemadmodum a fetialibus porcus feriat (cf. 1, 24, 8); and 8, 6, 6 *sic* stratas legiones Latinorum dabo, quemadmodum legatum iacentem videtis. The choice of *ita* or *sic* does not depend on the following word, for both are used before words beginning with consonants, as well as with vowels. *Prout* . . . *ita* occurs 9, 41, 16 *prout* loci natura tempusque patiebatur, *ita* instruxit.

Equivalent particles are freely admitted, *ita* is omitted, 24, 3, 13 *sicut* urbem prodiderat, locum prodendae arcis inveniebat; and *sic* . . . *quam* is found 9, 36, 6 *nec* habitus *sic* eos texit, *quam* quod abhorrebat ab fide quemquam . . . intratum. *Tamquam* in one of the members is not unusual.

Ita . . . *tamquam*. — 8, 38, 2 *castra* . . . *ita* posita, *tamquam* procul abesset hostis; 10, 34, 5 *primo* *ita* compositus instructusque moenibus successit, *tamquam* idem . . . certaminis foret; 38, 48, 6 *sed* quid ego haec *ita* argumentor, *tamquam* non acceperim, *sed* fecerim hostes Gallos; 40, 9, 7 *ita* me audias precor, *tamquam* si . . . intervenisses. With order reversed: 2, 53, 2 *tamquam* Veiis captis, *ita* pavidi Veientes ad arma currunt; 40, 6, 6 *tamquam* de regno dimicaretur, *ita* concurrerunt.

Sic . . . *tamquam*. — 10, 8, 1 *quid* autem ego *sic* adhuc *egi*, t. *integra* sit causa patriciorum; 28, 28, 13; 28, 43, 4; 28, 43, 5; and 45, 23, 12 *quem* *sic* locutum constat t. C. Popilius legatus Romanus. With different arrangement: 8, 33, 13 *Papirium* t. *ex* hostium ducibus, *sic* *ex* Romano imperatore victoriam et triumphum petere; 35, 17, 4 t. Nabidi victo, *sic* Antiocho.

Ut . . . *tamquam*. — 37, 1, 4 *quia* non *ut* hostibus modo, *sed* t. *indomitae* et *insociabili* genti *suscensebant*.

Velut . . . *ita*. — 25, 38, 8 *velut* si *adhortantis* signumque *dantis* videatis eos, *ita* *proelia* *inire*.

Velut . . . *sic*. — 4, 41, 6 *arbitrari* *velut* *ipse* in re *trepida* loci *praesidio* se suosque *tutus* sit, *sic* *consulem* . . . *locatiora* *castris* *cepisse*; 31, 18, 9 *cum* *velut* *Sagunti* *excidium*

Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad Romanum bellum animos fecisset ; 32, 4, 4 velut maris vasti, sic universa panditur planities.

Quoque, rarely *et*, is used as a substitute in one member for *ita* or *sic*, and the combination may be taken as practically equivalent to *ut . . . ita*.

Ut . . . quoque. — Praef. 13 si ut poetis nobis quoque mos esset ; and similarly 1, 9, 3 urbes quoque ut cetera ; 3, 30, 6 ; 21, 5, 1 ne se quoque, ut patrem Hamilcarem . . . casus aliquis opprimeret ; 27, 37, 5 is quoque, ut Sinuessae . . . incertus ; 41, 7, 6 se quoque, ut illos.

Sicut . . . quoque. — 4, 27, 3 sicut . . . viderant, ipsi quoque . . . ceperunt ; 29, 8, 9 sicut ante . . . tum quoque. *Quoque* occurs much more frequently in the first member : 4, 49, 6 qua Bolas q. sicut Labicos coloni mitterentur ; 6, 37, 9 quaestores q. s. tribunos ; 21, 58, 2 eam q. gentem, s. Gallos ; 23, 15, 3 ; 27, 3, 2 suum q. exercitum s. Hannibalis ; 29, 12, 7 ; 33, 2, 9 redit Boeotis q., s. prius Achaeis ad societatem adscitis. Of similar import are 5, 27, 6 sunt et belli sicut pacis iura ; 37, 56, 7 et illos, sicut sese ; and with variation in form of expression 36, 32, 6 sicut testudinem . . . haud dissimiliter vos.

Tam . . . quam (102). — *Tam . . . quam* is usually preceded by a negative, as in 1, 18, 4 instructum non tam peregrinis artibus quam disciplina tetrica ac tristi veterum Sabinorum ; 6, 36, 3 haudquaquam ; 25, 29, 3 nequaquam ; 27, 12, 7 neminem ; 38, 50, 8 nihil ; 31, 32, 2 nullam. There is an occasional instance with an affirmative declaration, *e.g.*, 6, 26, 6 haec mens nostra est . . . tam felix quam pia. 30, 12, 6 tam secundis quam adversis rebus non dari spatium ; 45, 23, 14 tam civitatum quam singulorum hominum mores sunt ; 45, 23, 17 haec certe tam miserabilis . . . quam illa fuit.

Quam is frequently followed by a subjunctive clause, as in 2, 44, 7 non tam Veientium gratia concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat ; 9, 23, 17 ; 21, 25, 2 ; 27, 37, 5 ; 28, 22, 2 ; 37, 11, 4 ; 38, 18, 8 non tamen tam magnitudine memorabilis, quam quod piscium accolis ingentem vim praebet. 30, 43, 12

tam lugubre fuisse Poenis, quam si ipsa Carthago arderet. 6, 9, 9 non tam a spe scalis capi urbem posse, quam ut . . . laxaretur labor; 6, 22, 6 non tam e republica, quam ut collegae materia ad omnem laudem esset; 36, 24, 7; 42, 39, 7 nec tam . . . desiderati erant, quam ut appareret. 25, 24, 10 non tam vim multitudinemque metuens, quam ne qua intestina fraus per occasionem oreretur. However, there is usually the same construction in the two members, as in 25, 27, 8 non tam quod . . . quam quod; 24, 14, 4 non tam quid . . . quam quid; 30, 36, 6 non tam noscendi in praesentia, quam terrendi hostis causa; 33, 28, 12 non tam idoneum ad celandam rem . . . quam ad agendam. Instances with *quam* in the first member are uncommon: 4, 2, 4 finem . . . nec futuram donec quam felices seditiones, tam honorati seditionum auctores essent; 8, 27, 10 quam causam nullam tam ne fidem quidem habebat; 21, 43, 11 nec quam magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis victoriam fore; 33, 17, 9 sed quam urbs ipsa opportuna oppugnantibus erat, tam expugnabiles hostium animi. *Tam* is omitted 25, 15, 9 non militum . . . fiducia, quam iuventutis Thurinae.

Quantum . . . tantum. — Twenty-one instances of *quantum . . . tantum* were noticed, and 46 of *tantum . . . quantum*. The gender and case of the words depends on the construction of the members with which they are used, as in 2, 9, 3 nisi quanta vi civitates eam expetant, tanta regna reges defendant; 33, 46, 7 quantam . . . inierat gratiam, tantum . . . offenderat animos; 6, 34, 1 quanto magis . . . tanto . . . crescebant; 21, 44, 3 tanto audacius . . . quanto maior. In 41, 7, 3 *tantumdem* takes the place of *tantum*. At times, *quam* is used in the second member: 38, 34, 9 nulla tamen res tanto erat damno quam disciplina Lycurgi . . . sublata; 40, 46, 4 nec tantum . . . prosit, quam . . . noceat; 27, 30, 5 non tanta pro Aetolis cura erat . . . quam ne Philippus . . . rebus Graeciae inmisceretur; 7, 15, 10 nec in acie tantum ibi cladis acceptum, quam quod . . . immolarunt; 26, 1, 3; 37, 51, 9 quae non tantum gaudium ab recenti metu attulerunt . . . quam a vetere fama, quod . . . gravis hostis et suis viribus, et quod Hannibalem rectorem militiae haberet,

visus fuerat. *Quantum* . . . *eo* occurs 3, 15, 2 quantum . . . se magis insinuabant, *eo* acrius . . . tendebant; 44, 7, 6 quantum procederet longius a Thessalia, *eo* maiorem rerum omnium inopiam sentiens; 3, 8, 8 quanto longius . . . *eo* solutior cura; 30, 30, 23 quanto altius elatus erat, *eo* foedius conruit. A comparative without *eo* is used: 21, 31, 2 se quantum a mari recessisset, minus obvium fore Romanum credens; 40, 22, 2 quantum in altitudinem egrediebantur, magis magisque . . . excipiebant; 44, 36, 5 quantum increceret aestus, et voltus minus vigentes et voces segniores erant; and in reverse order 21, 53, 10 sciebat segnius secuturam, quanto longius ab domo traherentur.

Qualis . . . *talis* (8). — *Qualis* . . . *talis* is not of frequent occurrence, and is in reverse order 34, 31, 3 si tales essetis, qualis esse Carthaginienses fama est. Cf. 42, 42, 7 talia esse scio, ut aures, ut animi audientium sint.

Quot . . . *tot*. — 6, 18, 6 quot . . . fuistis, tot nunc . . . eritis; 22, 7, 10 quot casus . . . tot in curas distracti animi eorum erant; 28, 44, 4 ut tot . . . deficerent, *quot* defecerunt; 30, 28, 7 tot fasces . . . quot captos. Cf. 2, 13, 2 subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot coniurati superessent.

II.

A complete presentation of complementals with subordinate clauses belongs to a consideration of the clauses themselves, and for that reason merely a brief outline will be given.

CAUSAL.

Quia is occasionally preceded by *eo*, as in 2, 7, 4 *eo* . . . insignis, quia matronae . . . eum luxerunt; and 39, 32, 6 *eo* magis debitum, quia primo negatus erat. *Eo* precedes about one-tenth of the causal clauses introduced by *quod*, and these have the indicative twice as frequently as the subjunctive, though the latter is the more usual construction.

CONCESSIVE.

Quamquam and *etsi* are followed by *tamen* in about one-half the instances, the position of the concessive clause

frequently accounting for the omission, as in 1, 23, 10 *haud displicet res Tullo q. . . ferocior erat*; and 40, 15, 3 *haec sentit Perseus, etsi non dicit*. In a few instances *ut* and *cum* concessive are followed by *tamen*: 23, 27, 12 *cui ut omnia prospere evenirent, non tamen otiosam provinciam fore*; 28, 12, 7 *ut omnis coleretur, exiguus tamen . . . erat*; 36, 38, 7 *ut in numero scriptori parum fidei sit . . . magnam tamen victoriam fuisse apparet*; 1, 31, 5 *unde cum pigritia militandi oreretur nulla tamen ab armis debatur*; 21, 31, 11; 22, 13, 11; 22, 16, 2; 26, 45, 3; 27, 1, 10; 28, 8, 1 *cum ad omnia ipse raptim isset, nulli tamen se rei in tempore occurrisset*; 7, 1, 9 *mors quamvis matura, tamen acerba M. Furi*.

RESULT.

Affirmative clauses of result and *ut* object clauses occur frequently, and *ut* preceded by some anticipatory word is a common feature. At the head of the list is *ita . . . ut* (348), indicating an action so performed that a certain result followed, *e.g.*, 1, 3, 5 *pax ita convenerat, ut . . . finis esset*; 45, 41, 5 *ita gesserunt, ut semper successoribus traderent gravius*. *Sic . . . ut* is found in but few passages: 3, 14, 4 *sic tribunos . . . adorti sunt, ut nemo . . . ferret*; 9, 22, 5; 32, 4, 4; 37, 23, 10; 39, 40, 5; 40, 58, 5 *sic undique micabant, ut peti viderentur corpora*. *Tam . . . ut* also is not freely used: 1, 16, 1 *tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit*; 1, 51, 9; 4, 32, 2; 5, 51, 4; 6, 18, 10; 8, 7, 21; 25, 3, 14; 27, 40, 2; 28, 39, 2 *tam pertinaciter geritis, ut . . . veneritis*; 30, 14, 2; 33, 7, 2; 39, 34, 3; 40, 22, 3; 41, 22, 7 *nec tam atroces fuisse eas, ut non . . . debuerint finire*. The occurrences of *prope . . . ut* are as follows: 2, 23, 14 *iam prope erat, ut ne consulum quidem maiestas coerceret iras*; 2, 30, 2; 2, 65, 6; 3, 19, 6; 3, 41, 2; 10, 18, 6; 25, 21, 1; 26, 41, 20; 26, 48, 11; 27, 16, 7; 28, 39, 6; 40, 8, 14; 40, 10, 8; 40, 32, 5 *iam prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur*.

Some demonstrative adverbial form is frequently found corresponding to *ut*:

Ideo . . . ut. — 5, 10, 6 *ideo aera militibus constituta esse,*

ut . . . conficerent; 31, 49, 10 maiores ideo instituisse, ut legati . . . adessent.

Adeo . . . *ut* (171). — Of the 171 occurrences of *adeo* . . . *ut*, 70 are with adjectives, *e.g.*, 38, 55, 3 *adeo inimicum eundem*, ut . . . *delectus sit*; 55 with verbs, *e.g.*, 34, 14, 8 *adeo turbati erant*, . . . *ut quosdam consul manu ipse reppererit*; 19 with adverbs, *e.g.*, 33, 36, 9 *primo adeo acriter invaserunt*, ut . . . *inpulerint*; and 14 belong to the entire statement, *e.g.*, 34, 50, 1 *manare omnibus gaudio lacrimae, adeo ut ipsum quoque confunderent dicentem*. The remaining instances are used with a negative or with a pronoun.

An *ut* clause is frequently used to indicate the limitations of a preceding demonstrative statement. The occurrences of *hoc* . . . *ut* are chiefly in the speeches where the supposed speaker presents what is immediately before him, while Livy viewing the events from a distance uses *id*, and occasionally *illud*.

Hoc . . . *ut* (21). — *Hoc* is most commonly used as a modifier, *e.g.*, 5, 6, 8 *an hic sit terror nominis nostri*, ut . . . *possit*; and with forms of *lex* 1, 24, 3; 23, 33, 9; and 33, 30, 2. It also stands alone: 6, 29, 9 *Iuppiter atque omnes divi hoc dederunt*, ut T. Quinctius dictator oppida novem caperet; 8, 5, 4; 10, 28, 13; 24, 3, 15; 39, 13, 6; and 36, 35, 4 *ne hoc quidem reliqui est*, ut *indignis accidissee ea videantur*. In other connections: 5, 53, 5 *hoc ad Aliam fuga, hoc capta urbs, hoc circumsessum Capitolium necessitatis imposuisse, ut desereremus penates nostros*; 45, 39, 8 *ad hoc fecimus consulem, ut bellum . . . perficeret*; 2, 40, 6 *in hoc me longa vita . . . traxit, ut exulem te, deinde hostem viderem!*

Illud . . . *ut*. — 30, 17, 11 *illud quoque petere Masinissam ut . . . remitterent*; 45, 41, 8 *illud optavi ut mutationem eius domus mea . . . sentiret*.

Id . . . *ut* (128). — *Id* is the most freely used of the demonstratives, counting the occurrences of *eo* (42) indicating the terminal point of an action, *e.g.*, 10, 19, 3 *eo rem adductam*, ut . . . *sit delegatum*; 7, 30, 9 *eo ventum est, ut . . . simus*. *Eo* is strengthened by *usque* 22, 57, 3; and 25, 21, 10 *eo usque est caesa, ut . . . duo milia haud amplius evaserint*.

There is a dependent genitive 25, 8, 11 consuetudinis; 32, 18, 8 neglegentiae; 41, 23, 1 irarum. The demonstrative is generally a modifier, *e.g.*, 8, 30, 5 ea fortuna pugnae fuit, ut nihil relictum sit; 2, 44, 8 id unum venenum, eam labem . . . repertam, ut magna imperia mortalia essent; 1, 21, 2 in eam verecundiam adducti sunt, ut . . . ducerent nefas; 26, 12, 2 eo cursu contendit, ut prope . . . incautos opprimeret. *Id* also stands alone in about a dozen passages, *e.g.*, 6, 15, 13; 6, 38, 9; 6, 39, 10; 7, 20, 5; 27, 17, 14 se id Scipionem orare, ut transitio sibi . . . sit; and at times with the restrictive *modo*: 1, 17, 11; 3, 50, 16; 3, 52, 11; 4, 2, 7; 29, 2, 6; 39, 37, 21; 43, 12, 5 id modo finitum, ut duas legiones scriberet. Noticeable is the use of a preposition in the first member; *ad*: 4, 58, 3; 6, 42, 1 ad id modo valuit, ut tempus . . . proferretur; 7, 30, 4; 23, 19, 13 postremo ad id ventum inopiae est, ut . . . conarentur; *cum*: 8, 14, 2; 8, 14, 8; 30, 10, 21; 36, 5, 3 cum eo, ut caverent; *in*: 32, 30, 8 in id fides data consuli est, ut . . . quiescerent. 2, 17, 5 iam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles; 4, 56, 1; 8, 27, 3; 28, 22, 8; 30, 19, 3; 33, 41, 9; 35, 38, 11; *pro*: 22, 1, 2 postquam pro eo, ut raperent. The *ut* clause also expresses finality, as in 23, 47, 1 id modo moratus, ut consulem percunctaretur; 28, 15, 3 et ad id sedulo diem extraxerat Scipio, ut sera pugna esset; 4, 11, 2 subventum eo inpensius, ut delerent . . . infamiam iudicii.

Tantum . . . *ut* (211). — *Tantum* is used as a modifier, as in 2, 7, 1 tantus terror . . . incessit, ut . . . abirent; with dependent genitive, *e.g.*, 2, 14, 6 tantum spei fecere, ut acie decernere audebant; and in the neuter as in 2, 33, 9 tantumque sua laude obstitit famae consulis Marcius, ut . . . memoria cessisset. Occasionally *tantum* has a restrictive force: 3, 15, 8 dant tamen arma, non vulgo, tantum ut incerto hoste praesidium satis fidum ad omnia esset; 24, 1, 4; 35, 11, 4; 40, 9, 5; 40, 56, 1; 42, 53, 4; 43, 6, 9 id se tantum orare, ut in amicitiam populi Romani reciperentur; 41, 19, 6 moneri eum tantum modo iussit, ut . . . curaret. *Tantum abesse ut* is found 4, 58, 2 tantum afuit ut . . . peteretur; 6, 32, 1; 26, 31, 5; and followed by an *ut* clause 6, 15, 5

tantum abest ut impedimento sim, ut . . . adhorter; 6, 31, 4; 22, 5, 3; 25, 6, 11; 26, 26, 6; 39, 28, 6; 44, 38, 4.

Talis . . . ut 34, 22, 9 in vos talis fuit, ut nobis . . . satis digna causa belli fuerit.

SUMMARY.

Variation both in form of expression and in arrangement is the most noticeable feature of the examples collected. Especially where the members are composed of more than one term there is frequent shifting evidently for rhetorical purposes. This is well illustrated by the formula *Non Modo, Sed Etiam* and its equivalents with 65 different combinations. When there is but one term in each member, the reversal of the normal order often renders one particle unnecessary. This is clearly seen in the omission of *tamen*, leaving *quamquam* or *etsi* alone in the second member. When the parts are in their usual order, variety is attained by the admission of all manner of equivalents, as is the case with *primum, deinde*, and their equivalents with fifty variations. Comparative statements are set forth with equal fulness, and nearly all possible changes are illustrated in the use of the comparative particles. There are a few features peculiar to Livy, a few not of common occurrence elsewhere, and frequent indications of the broadening of Latin phraseology, a fact also evidenced by the works of Vergil.